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KU-KLUXISM!

Outrages in Kentucky.

Four Men Killed and "everal Others Wounded.

The city was filled with rumors last night of by a party of Ku-Klux near Stamping Ground,

Scott county, on Wednesday afternoon. It is said that the party was composed of when he was prostrated by his last illness nineteen armed and masked men, and that, grave fears were entertained of a fatal result. It is said that the party was composed of without provocation, they attacted a number He has continued in the possession of his facof negroes who were quietly passing along the road on their way to the village. The numerous reports, though conflicting in many respects, concur in the statement that the maskers rode upon the negroes, and commenced an indiscriminate firing into the crowd, killing

It is further said that after committing this outrage, the maskers went to the Forks of Elk-Ground, where they overtook another party of three of them. According to the story, this fled. party happened to be prepared for such an emergency, and returned the fire, killing one of the attacking party, and causing the others to beat a hasty retreat. It is said that the dead person. masker proved to be a young man named Force, a member of a family in high standing implenry

During yesterday negroes were reported to be constantly arriving at Frankfort from that portion of Scott county where the disturbance occurred, and that they seemed much alarmed by the wild rumors of the wholesale murder of their race by bands of the dreadful Ku-Klux.— Louisville Journal.

THE WAY IT IS DONE .- A correspondent writ ing from Americus, (2d Congressional district of Georgia,) says that on the 1st day of the late election there was but little trouble, but that after that "not a Republican in the county dared to work for his ticket." After going into details about the numerous escapes from death by Republicans, he alludes to the troops sent for their protection. "The troops sent here were summoned to the polls to keep order, and they were more frightened than the citizens. They were told that if one white man was shot every one of them (the troops) would be immediately assassinated. They remained about one hour and returned to camp. From that time the Democrats had every thing their own way." In several other counties not a single Republican vote was cast.

Major Whitely, it will be remembered, was trict, and he would have had, in a fair election,

WILMINGTON, Jan. 19th .- The commander of train on the Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford Railroad. It is contended that but little can be done toward the capture of the outlaws without a large body of men.

wantonly shot a colored man last Monday. One menced the work of liberation and justice. of the local papers treated the whole Mair as a

The Lash in Virginia.

Indignation Meeting of the Citizens of Fair-fax County. In our issue of yesterday we printed a clip from the Alexandria Gazette, announcing the public whipping of an offender, so sefftenced by the court. With a view to show the feelings

of the people we print the following:
The citizens of Fairfax Court House, Virginia, are requested to meet at the Ostrander School-house, on Saturday evening, at 7 o'clock, to give expression to the public judgment in regard to the late unwarranted judicial proceeding of the County Judge of this county, in sentencing a citizen of the United States to a barbarous and degrading punishment, and to take such action as the meeting may resolve upon, with a view to an appeal to some controlling authority to prevent a repetition of the

Fairfax Court House, Va., Jan. 19, 1871. J. M. Foster, Bleeker Canfield, George Hauxhurst, George W. Roberts, Wm. Sager, A. J. Sager, N. O. Bond, T. R. Perlee.

Pursuant to the above call the citizens assembled at the residence of Mr. Ostrander, (the authorities having denied the use of the schoolhouse,) when, upon motion, A. J. Sager was called to the chair, and T. R. Perlee appointed secretary. The object of the meeting having been stated by the secretary, the following resolutions were read and unanimously adopted: Whereas, at the January term of our County

Court the presiding judge did sentence to be scourged a citizen of the United States, in defiance of the constitutional provision designed to protect the persons of citizens from such degrading punishment; and whereas a failure on our part to protest against may be taken as an indorsement of this judicial outrage : therefore, Resolved, That while we are ever ready to discharge the obligation resting upon us to aid the authorities in the punishment of all offenders against the law, we hold that it is our manifest duty to condemn this attempt to revive the penalties of a barbarous system lately buried under the condemnation of the civilized

of the United States as the supreme law of the liberties, we here renew our pledges of obedi-ence and fidelity thereto, and shall greet with satisfaction from the county official any proof

of deference for that authority. Resolved, That the people are the proper censors of the official acts of those who have been appointed to wield the public authority, and we hereby notify our political opponents that neither threats nor menaces shall deter us scarcely known what fear was, and though

Freedmen's Schools.

The Freedmen's Commission renews, at the beginning of a new year, its urgent appeal for aid in carrying on the work of schools and and told them that none but cowards resorted Christian teaching among the colored people to such means to carry their ends. of the South. Since the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau, the aid given by the Govern ment, i. e., \$10 per month for each thirty

The strongest argument in favor of exertion to help themselves, in the account of which every report of the Commission coincides. In the day's work with the children, each bring- the year 1846 or '47. ing his candle to light the shanty, and paying his penny for the lesson. It is as well for us pulsive race, as easily disheartened as encouraged; and that these first years of freedom and citizenship are a flood-tide in their lives, spurring afterward."-N. Y. Tribune.

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

VOL. II.—NO. 4.} WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1871.

Thomas Garrett.

[From the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.] Thomas Garrett, who died full of years and ripe age of eighty-one, was a man of no com-

in its ranks than Thomas Garrett.

He has been suffering for several years from times threatened his life. The severe pain at a terrible outrage said to have been committed | tending the disease, and the frequent surgical operations it rendered necessary, have undermined his naturally strong constitution, so that

rapidly. Just before midnight, last night, he commenced to speak, and some of those in attendance went close to his bed-side. He was evidently in some pain, and said: "It is all river." horn, about three miles south of Stamping time. About half an hour later one of those Ground, where they overtook another party of in attendance ceased to hear his breathing. The trial came on before Chief Justier. Which have been dedicated to the service have struggled for more than a century, is by

He will be buried in the Friends grave-yard, next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and, in accordance away every dollar of his property.

When the trials were concluded Mr. Garrett solicited of him that honor.

He was born of Quaker parents, in Upper and Thomas learned of him the trade, and his and begged his forgiveness.

In the state of the st

most advantage to him.

His business career was one of vicissitude,

made the whole of the comfortable competence of which he died possessed after he was sixty after he commenced to keep a record, helped abitity and Christian excellence, whom we rebusiness career, as an iron merchant in this number before that time. the Republican candidate for Congress inthis dis- city, a wealthy rival house attempted to crush In time, too, he came to be honored instead about 8,000 majority. No certificate has yet been given to either candidate.—Chronicle.

Mr. Garrett, nothing dismayed, employed ton became an abolition city, and for once at contributed so largely to its success, and also eradicated from its laws every exception.

The school laws of Pennsylvania contain the contributed so largely to its success, and also in preserving the nation's life; but we have presecution of his trade, as an edge-tool maker, in every reform up to his last illness, and prob- pointments to office. Although it is not practicle I answer; that question is with the people. Wilmington, Jan. 19th.—The commander of the Federal troops in Robeson county has telegraphed to Washington for more troops, the graphed to Washington for more troops, the small number now in that county being mable as long as this small number now in that county being mable.

Wilmington, Jan. 19th.—The commander of the brow of sale difference in any public capacity ably his last appearance in any public capacity cable to consult or urgs sectarian considerations, and it is not done, yet I have no doubt sweat of the brow of sing in the city hall, a few months ago, which in the people.

Presectation of instract, as an edge-tool maker, that question is with the people. Such as the probability of the leavest of the state, as an edge-tool maker, as an edge-tool maker, that question is with the people. By equal taxation all sustain the public schools, and it is not done, yet I have no doubt sweat of the brow of sing in the city hall, a few months ago, which is last appearance in any public capacity cable to consult or urgs sectarian considerations. By equal taxation all sustain the public schools, and it is not done, yet I have no doubt sweat of the brow of sing in the city hall, a few months ago, which is not precipilated in the problem of the state, as an edge-tool maker, the problem of the state, as an edge-tool maker, as an edge-tool mak small number now in that county being unable to cope with the outlaws. As a measure of precaution, a squad of soldiers accompany each point of the most extensive business bounded by the county being unable was addressed by Julia Ward Howe, Lucy several honored members of our church hold argue this fact would show as great ignorance of the large of the la houses that our city now boasts. His competi- He lived to see the realization of his hopes ter of the Treasury; Col. Graham, Assistant ble attempt to disprove it. tor saw that no amount of rivalry could crush for universal freedom, and in April last, on the a man thus self-supporting and gave up the occasion of the great parade of the colored

We learn from the Virginia papers that a and as a practical and effective worker for drunken student in the University of Virginia emancipation, long before the nation com-Born a Quaker, he held with simple trust the good joke, and headed its account, "Run faith of the seciety that God moves and inspires toward which he had set his face persistently Nigger, Run!" One of the other local papers, men to do the work he requires at their hands, and almost alone for more than half a century. however, has the decency to denounce the shoot- and throughout his life he never wavered in

to work in the cause to which he devoted him-

of 24 or 25. He returned one day to his father's house, after a brief absence, and found the family dismayed and indignant at the kidnapping of a colored woman in their employal come to the benefactor of their race. Thomas immediately resolved to follow the kidnappers, and so started in pursuit. Some and, we believe, secured the woman's release.

help and defend this persecuted race. From this time forward he never failed to as- He has fought a good fight, he has finished his sist any fugitive from slavery on the way to free- course, he has kept the faith. dom, and, of course, after his removal to this city his opportunities for this were greatly increased, and in course of time his house became known as one of the refuges for fugitives. The sentiment of this community was at that time bitterly averse to any word or Nearly all others looked on him with suspicion, or positive aversion, and his house was constantly under the surveillance of the police. for any fugitive from bondage. Thomas was not disheartened or dismayed by the lack of popular sympathy or approval. He believed the Lord was on his side, and cared nothing for the adverse opinion of men.

Many and interesting stories are told of the men and women he helped away, some of them nious contrivances for assisting fugitives to later years. We could repeat many of them, but this is not the time or place. The necessity of avoiding the police was the only thing, however, which ever forced him into any secrecy of his operations, and in all other respects he was "without concealment and without com-promise" in his opposition to slavery. He was a man of unusual personal bravery and of powerful physique, and did not present an encouraging object for the bullying intimidation by which the pro-slavery men of that day generally overawed their opponents. He seems to have from the exercise of this long sanctioned right, irate slave-holders often called on him to learn the whereabouts of their slaves, he met them placidly, never denied having helped the fugitives on their way, positively refused to give them any information, and when they flour-ished pistols, or bowie knives to enforce their demands, he calmly pushed the weapons aside,

helping all who came to him, and making no concealment of his readiness to do so. pupils, is withdrawn, and the schools and firmness and courage slowly won others, first churches are supported by individual subscripto admire, and then to assist him, and the little tion. It is hardly proper to urge this cause band of faithful workers, of which he was chief, upon the charity of our readers. It is not a gradually enlarged and included in its number matter of charity, but of debt on one hand men of all ranks and differing creeds, and, sin- of Grants Army of the Tennessee as Major and self-defense on the other. We owe it to gular as it may seem, even numbering some General, he won a national reputation. the negro to lift the weight of ignorance from ardent Democrats in its ranks. He has, in him which we imposed, and from the day that conversation with the present writer and others. postical strategist, an aggressive and popular we gave him the right of suffrage we owed it to ourselves to render him fit to use it.

frequently acknowledged the valuable services stump speaker, of a variety likely to have more of two Roman Catholies, of Irish birth, still influence at the West than in the Senate, and living in this city, who were ever faithful to a man more likely to make his mark by his

earnestly mourn his decease. His efforts, of course, brought him much Georgia, night-schools were supported by the persecution and annoyance, but never culmifield-hands, gray-headed old men coming after nated in anything really serious, until about persecution and annoyance, but never culmi- lilinois in the upper House.

He then met, at New Castle, a man, woman, his penny for the lesson. It is as well for us and six children, from down on the Eastern to remember, too, that the negroes are an imand six children, from down on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The man was free, the woman had been a slave, and while in slavery had had by her husband two children. She had had by her husband two children. She with the management of the manageme was then set free, and afterwards had four chil- ted. This is right. If you are going to divide tive and interesting newspaper. Mr. Douglass send us further on our way than any urging or Quaker there. They were watched, however, by some persons in that section, who followed dependent.

Methodist Social Union.

Castle to jail. The sheriff and his daughter were anti slavery people and wrote to Mr. Gar-Thomas Garrett, who died full of years and rett to come over. He went over, had an inter-was held Monday evening in the "Boston Westonor, on the morning of January 25, at the view, found from their statement that four of leyan Association Rooms," No. 36 Broomfield the party were undoubtedly free, and returned street. In the absence of the president, Gov. mon character. He was an Abolitionist from to this city. On the following day he and U. Classin, Hon. L. Hull, of Charlestown, presided. his youth up, and though the grand old cause S. Senator Wales went over and had the party. The attendance was large, and the exercises innumbered among its supporters poets, sages. taken before Judge Booth, on a writ of habeas and statesmen, it had no more faithful worker corpus. Judge Booth decided that there was men of the Methodist Church, with their ladies, corpus. Judge Booth decided that there was men of the Methodist Church, with their ladies. no evidence on which to hold them, that in the were present. The dinner was served at 7 He has been suffering for several years from a disease of the bladder, which frequently caused him most acute anguish, and has several times threatened his life. The several several ways in favor of freedom, and discharged them.

Mr. Garrett then said, "Here is this woman which elicited much applause.

priety in my getting a carriage and helping them over to Wilmington?" Judge Booth responded, "Certainly not."

them, arrested them, and sent them to New

the driver distinctly to understand that he only paid for the woman and the young children; the rest might walk. They all got in, however, and finally escaped, of course the two children

born in slavery amongst the rest. Six weeks afterwards the slaveholders followed them, and, incited, it is said, by the Cochrans and James A. Bayard, commenced peace, peace, peace, but no rest this side of the a suit against Mr. Garrett, claiming all the of our beloved Methodism is well sustained in any answer to an article which is radically He then breathed calmly on for some | fugitives as slaves. Mr. Garrett's friends claim | negroes, and fired upon them also, wounding and, bending over him, found that his soul had tice Taney and Judge Hall, in the May term of God by our denomination in that district, no means a pleasant task; but duty and dethrough his illness, and was able to get up from the distance of the Methodistic tors, and Wales the defendant. There were through his illness, and was able to get up from the distance of the Methodistic tors, and Wales the defendant. There were prospering; several very strong and influential. through his illness, and was able to get up from tors, and Wales the defendant. There were four trials in all, lasting three days. We have not room here for the details of the trial, but the plaintiffs claimed, and the judgments swept

made by him a year ago with them, the colored arose, the court being adjourned, made a speech people will bear him to the grave, they having of an hour to the large crowd in the court-room, in the course of which he declared his intention to redouble his exertions, so help him God. Darby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, on the His bold assertion was greeted with mingled 21st of August, 1789, on a farm still in the cheers and hisses, and at the conclusion of his eloquent Dr. Newman, who officiates with dis- Avery College endowed that, while the struggle possession of the family. His father, though a speech one of the jurors who had convicted him tinguished ability. This emment and success- for equal rights was waging, the youthful minds farmer, had been a scythe and edge-tool maker, strode across the benches, grasped his hand, ful servant of the church is greatly esteemed of our race might not be left in darkness.

He grew up and married at Darby, his wife such was the demand on him for shelter, that cers of the nation-our patriotic President, the their children attend the same school? Bebeing Sarah Sharpless, and in 1820 they came be was compelled to put another story on his to Wilmington to live, bringing with them back buildings. His friends helped him to genial and estimable Colfax, a statesman with- are you bound to put his name on your visiting several children, most of whom still live here. start again in business, and commencing anew Some years after his arrival here his wife in his 60th year with nothing, he again amassed | Chie! Justice, the honored Chase, whom we re | emanate from some newly-awakened Rip Van died, and in course of time he again married, a handsome competence, generously con- gret is now detained in New York city by in- Winkle, whose sleep-bedimmed ideas cannot his second wife being Rachel Mendenhall, who | tributing all the while to every work in behalf

but generally and ultimately successful, for he the nation went into the business by the whole- lence. It is unnecessary to mention the many and divine. We bear the same burdens, reyears of age. While in the beginning of his off over 2,700 slaves, and no inconsiderable gard as devout and sincere worshipers at our "dominant race," and, thank God! the great

leather apron, took to his anvil, and in the own city. Mr. Garrett continued his interest no cause for complaint in the matter of ap such degrading sentiments as pervade the arti-

people in this city, he was carried through our Of course, Thomas Garrett is best known for streets in an open barouche, surrounded by the Justice; Rev. Dr. Newman, Chaplain United not let her son go into the water until he could you, please inform me at once." his labors in behalf of the abolition of slavery. men in whose behalf he had labored so faith- Senate, and probably others whose names do swim. Again, that "we are not ready for the fully, and the guards around his carriage carry- not occur to me. Among the many holding change." Can the instructor of youthful minds, ing banners with the inscription, ".Our Moses." A Moses he was to their race, but unto him it was given to enter into the promised land He was beloved almost to adoration by his dusky-hued friends, and in the dark days of the beginning of the war, which every Wilmingtonian will remember with a shudder, in those days of doubt, confusion, and suspicion, quity of slavery while he was a young man without his knowledge or consent, Thomas Garrett's house was constantly surrounded and come weal come wee to them, no harm should

He was a hero in a life-time fight, an upright, honest man in his dealings with men, a peculiarity about the track made by their tender husband, a loving father, and, above all, wagon enabled him to trace them with ease, a man who loved his neighbor as himself, and and he followed them by a devious course from righteousness and truth better than ease. Darby to a place near the navy-yard in Phila- safety, or worldly goods, and who never let any delphia, and then by inquiries, etc., tracked fear of harm to person or property sway him them to Kensington, where he found them, from doing his whole duty to the uttermost. He was faithful among the faithless, upright During this ride, he afterwards assured his and just in the midst of a wicked and perverse friends, he felt the iniquity and abomination generation, and lived to see his labors reof the whole system of slavery borne in upon warded and approved in his own life time, and his mind so strongly as to fairly appal him, then, with joy that the right had triumphed by and he seemed to feel a voice within him mightier means than his own, with thankful assuring him that his work in life must be to ness for the past, and with calm trust in the future, he passed to the reward of the just.

General John A. Logan, the new Illinois U. S. Senator.

effort against slavery, and Mr. Garrett had Illinois, in 1826. His father, a physician, but half a dozen friends who stood by him. came to the United States from Ireland a few Illinois, in 1826. His father, a physician, his will, one thousand dollars for the benefit of and solemn duty so to educate their pupils that Englishmen may honorably make, and will be return from victory four years and a half ago. years earlier, and his mother was a Tennessean. Logan received his education from such schools as the locality and time afforded. The first who then, sad to say, were always on the watch regiment of Illinois infantry which volunteered for the Mexican war elected Logan lieutenant. dent care. He served until 1848, having been adjutant of his regiment during a greater portion of the campaign, and returned to his home with an honorable military reputation.

In the same year he commenced the study of law with his uncle, Alex. M. Jenkins, forfull of pathos, and some decidedly amusing. merly Licutenant Governor of Illinois, and the He told the latter, which related to his inge-following year was chosen clerk of Jackson county. In Louisville be continued his law escape the police, with much pleasure in his studies, and in due time entered upon the practice of his profession with his uncle. In 1853 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial District of Illinois; in the same year he was chosen to the Legislature, and was three times in succession re-elected. He was a Presidential elector in 1856, and in 1858 was elected to Congress by the Demecrats,

who sent him there again in 1860. During the Douglass-Lincoln campaign he favored the former. On the breaking out of the secession trouble, he at once placed himself on the side of the Union, and left Washington in 1861 to fight in the ranks at Bull Run. After the disaster he returned to Illinois, where his efforts in gathering together volunteers for the suppression of the rebellion are well remembered. In September of that year he went again southward as colonel of the thirty-first Illinois infantry, and in his first battle, Belmont, he narrowly escaped death, his horse being shot under him. He was constantly in active service, and in leading his He continued his labors, thus, for years, regiment in the assault at Fort Donelson, received a wound which for some time disabled him. In 1862 he was promoted brigadier general of volunteers, for services at Pittsburg

Landing, under Grant. In his subsequent fighting at Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and Atlanta, and as commander

Logan is an indefatigable worker, a keen on their behalf is the eagerness of the blacks him, and will now be among those who most pertinacity, courage, and tremendous will than by the Senatorial qualifications that give eminence to men like the other representative of lilinois in the upper House.

> The mean-spirited colored men who have just allowed themselves to be organized by their old

The regular monthly meeting of this society

Mr. Garrett then hired the carriage, but gave stay of a few hours here on my way from New pleasure to mingle in your society, and accept your hospitalities. The cause which interests you rests near my own heart. My most active Gazette, which we reprint herewith: sympathies are with Christ and His people. In response to your compliments to Washington, I offer my testimony to the loyalty, liberality, and piety of the churches there. The interest the metropolis of the nation. I can enumerate ber, which have been dedicated to the service the juries awarded even heavier damages than a beautiful edifice, and admirably adapted in race" be kept free from the distasteful conare spiritual. We are profited and instructed you are in the pursuit of knowledge?" his exertions. The trial advertised him, and lar attendants are numbered the three first offi- families bound to social intercourse because disposition. The Mayor of Washington, Hon. keep pace with this enlightened age. died in April, 1868, beloved and regretted by all who knew her.

One of the down-trodgen blacks or his suffering all who knew her.

We are all human beings, fashioned by the fellow-men of any color.

New Hampshire, and by his industy, sagacity, In time the war came, and, as he remarked, and integrity, has secured position and opu- mon destiny, and to a common law, both human

Register; Prof. Marshall, First Assistant It claims that having mixed schools would Postmaster General; Judge Fisher, United give colored teachers no employment, a sentienue for the District of Columbia.

Washington is greatly misreprented; a temcontinent. The morbid taste may find the evil and not the good, but my eyes are attracted more by the virtues than the vices of erring humanity. I rejoice there is so much that is commendable and praiseworthy, and so many evidences of improvement. Congress is also unjustly abused. I do not believe you can emplary or temperate. The most of the honorable men constituting the United States would be surprised at its rapid growth and

improvement. As for New England, what shall I say of her? I love her and her institutions of piety, charity, and learning. I am in sympathy with her glorious history, and ardently desire her prosperity. Permit me to remark that as an executor of the estate of a departed father in Israel, the late Jonathan Barker, of Portsmouth, N. John A. Logan was born in Jackson county, H., I hold, in pursuance of the 17th article of are particularly interested, and also other be are remembered as beneficiaries of his provi-

Also, as a token of my appreciation of the Seminary, I now donate one thousand dollars toward its permanent endowment; the principal to be funded, and the interest applied in sustaining the institution. I contribute not in my own name, but as derived from a dearly beloved and fondly cherished son, who was familiar with the institution before its removal from Concord, N. H.

To his memory I raise this monument, more beneficial, and I trust more enduring, than granite shaft or marble tablature. I may at a future time add to its proportions, but I cannot do anything commensurate to his manly virtues and spirit, or exclusive of my estimate of his unsullied and beautiful character. In memory of that accomplished and gallant officer, of whom I was justly proud, I dedicate the sum I have mentioned to charity and pious teachings, in aiding indigent students preparing for the gospel ministry.

In memory, therefore, of the late paymaster. Thos. L. Tullock, jr., a noble young man of great promise, ability and purity, who, having survived the perils of battle, storm, and pestilence. was inhumanly sacrificed by the sinking of the United States steamer Oneida in the bay of Yokohama, Japan, on the 24th of January last. dedicate this benefaction to this sacred cause, and send it forth on its errand of usefulness. Let it be considered as his gift, and when I am forgotten may it be performing its beneficent mission. May its influence be felt as from Him, "who, though dead, yet speaketh," in this testimonial which I offer as a tribute to departed worth, and in testimony of my intense and unfaltering affection to his precious memory. My heart is shadowed by his absence. The child of my early love, who bore my name. My first born, whose presence was sunshine to every circle, has passed from earth. May we hope that through the infinite mercy, the great compassion, the immeasurable love of the Father and our Intercessor, he rests with the redeemed. I ask, I can say no more.

said the young man, "so long as they have chicken at the first the supply of chicken in regard to the supply of chicken meat were fulfilled to the supply of After remarks from Rev. Gilbert Haven, Rev. Dr. Patten, Rev. Mr. Twombly, and oth-

The Colored School Question

Standard:

the whites. Letters have appeared pro and fore in print—the ladies have not. The ladies? Con on the subject in the columns of the Pitts Yes, there are ladies in it. schools for the present are best for the colored and white pupils: that as the colored pupils little good of him was written or thought dufor and and lamentable ignorance of conare obnoxious it is better not to arouse the ring his administration of that incorrigible detemporary history, and the facts of the case; thank you for this cordial greeting. During my stay of a few hours here on my way from New stay of a few hours here on my way from New unnecessary annoyance, insults, etc. This found vent at his expense, and "Beast Butler" would take place in the British West Indies, article is answered very conclusively by Miss was the term by which he and his alleged char-Alice M. Gordon, formerly of Philadelphia, acter were best told in those days, both in the live side by side with the whites, has actually and now of Avery College, in a letter to the North and South. LETTER FROM MISS ALICE M. GORDON-"MIXED

SCHOOLS." Editors Gazette-Gentlemen: To attempt wrong, a denial of man's equality, and a surhave struggled for more than a century, is by

am connected as trustee and member with the the element of antagonism might not be devel-Metropolitan, which is our National Church- oped, or the nice perceptions of the " dominant all its parts for public worship. It is a credit tact? Did the Rev. Charles Avery, that good to our Zion, and is exerting a wide spread and old Christian gentleman, endow a college that powerful influence in the cause of our Divine there might be a grand dividing line between Master. The church, during the Sabbath ser- the races? Did he say-"My dear colored vices, is usually filled to its utmost capacity, and its social meetings are well attended, and that you may in no way offend my race, while under the able ministry of a beloved pastor, the assuredly, no; schools were established and

for his piety, faithfulness, and learning. It | Again, what has social equality to do with may interest you to know that among its regu- the question of equal school privileges? Are incorruptible Grant ; our Vice-President, the cause a man votes the same ticket with you out a blemish in public or private life; our list? The idea is ridiculous, and must certainly

liberal spirit that is now pervading the nation, I have heard reflections on the Administra- the only spirit that makes our dear country him by reducing prices of iron to cost, but of execrated for his noble efforts. Wilming- tion for neglecting our denomination, which truly great, noble, and Christian, has also

The school laws of Pennsylvania contain no

States District Attorney; Judge Snell, Police ment well illustrated by the woman who would prominent and subordinate positions may be living in such an age of progress as the presincluded myself, as Collecter of Internal Rev. ent, give utterance to such ideas and endeavor to prove them? Colored men being elected to Congress from the South; the whole liberal porary residence of five years there has disa-bused my mind, and I believe the city is as ored teacher in charge of a white school in exempt from dissipation, lawlessness, and Massachusetts; mixed schools existing in Meadcrime as any community of its size on this ville and Corry, in our own State; and yet people of Philadelphia and Allegheny accept this as an axiom and quietly fold their hands the change, but I dare affirm that his individual assertion will not be applicable to the thousands in this community who are not only ready find an equal number of men congregated to themselves, but, by their labor and earnestness gether in political or business circles more ex- in the cause of human rights, will oblige their fiercest opponent to be ready also.

The voice of the article speaks from the Senate and House of Representatives deserve graves of the past. Its echoes strive to arouse respect for the purity of their character, their the spirit of prejudice to renewed vigor, which. sobriety, fidelity and patriotism. "With charity for all and malice towards none," let to die; but, thank God! the shouts of coming ment, made apparently on authority, that the vantage has been taken of his ingeniousness manifested in its embelishment, and a stranger avail to raise it from its deep, deep grave.

tory, and doubly is he traitorous who forges heartily wish to see settled. * * * What-weapons for our enemies—who gives his vote ever may be said in occasional moments of stands to-day at the head of the nation without

there be no niche for them in their day and ing the fight. generation, they thus remove many an obstacle in the march of progress for future genera- England has nothing to gain but the preservations, who will win the race.

"Be not like dumb driven cattle, But be heroes in the strife :' Wounded, maybe, in the battle, For the cause we'll lose a life

"Let us then be up and doing With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing," We've no time to stand and wait.

A Bostow illicit distiller of whiskey, who was fined \$200,000 under the United States revenue laws and failed to pay, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, in whatever jail in the State suited him best. He chose Lenox. and with his wife occupies nicely furnished we cannot say.

gift was adopted by a rising vete. - Boston reau.-Albany Times.

"Beast" Butler.

We clip the following from the National A True Story of his Administration in New Orleans. We are going to write a true story and a The colored school question has been of late new one. The subject is not very new, and not theme of discussion in Pittsburgh, called yet old; it is middle-aged-Benjamin F. Butforth by a petition to the School Board asking | ler. We learned the facts from a source whose for the admission of colored children into the integrity is truth itself, and although the Genpublic schools now exclusively attended by eral may have forgotten it—it was never be-

ters of the rebels of the section. Perhaps a inaccuracy. dozen dwellings surrounded this main feature | The West India Islands, from Trinadad to by Morgan's cavalry.

ment thought only of a miracle.

is beyond my power. Much as I regret it-" sisters and their whole flock of orphans were do with than the man in the moon. soon as comfortable within St. Michael's walls | Several years of renewed effort and peras cherry welcome and kindly hands could severing struggling, and confidence was remake them. Mother Shannon sat at her desk stored in the minds of men in Europe, who and wrote something like this:
"Sir—We have no food, but we have or.

phans. Inclosed is a draft for \$2,000, and an of the haters of the negro were belied on every order we desire to have filled, with your per | hand by the facts, and to-day the productivemission, at New Orleans."

General asked a few questions; the contraband ported at enormous cost to the home governproved intelligent, and the Beast learned the ment have been handed over to the colonial situation. A day or two later a supply train government, who support them, and in every reached St. Michael's, and the messenger was | instance with greater economy and efficiency intrusted with a note from the Beast, which In the carrying out of all this machinery, colread something like this:

your charge should suffer innocently by this | control as much wealth, and wield as much incruel war. Should other misfortunes reach fluence as any other class. In fact the question

double the quantity of each article ordered; and one else. It is from a knowledge of these although the draft was not returned, \$2,000 in facts, and a knowledge of the general painscash came in its place, and supported the thirty taking of men like Mr. Schurz, that we consider orphans through later and more bitter times. his proposition "startling." We propose at Few knew of this action of Gen. Butler, and he another time to advert to some of the other never told it. On many succeeding occasions statements of "the victorious chief."- The he was called upon in the same straightforward, | Louisianian. every instance were both given, justly and with the courtesy of a gentleman. The children of rially modified. Mother Shannon's ideas became gradually, "When Gen. Butler finds Southern ladies who do not forget that they are such, they find Gen. Butler a gentleman. -Chicago Post.

The Alabama Case.

us do justice to our public men. As an Ameri- victory drown its feeble notes ; and there comes new American Minister will be instructed to to secure a woof for the tissues of lies that his can, I have a national pride in our Capitol, and a time not far distant when prejudice will be reopen negotiations on the Alabama claims, enemies have told. These falsehoods have desire it to become worthy of our great nation. so surely dead that all the artillery of the will be received in England with some surprise been spun, too, with the most remarkable per-A commendable spirit of enterprise is now earth, combined in one great blast, will not and more satisfaction. The controversy be- sistence, the most persevering obstinacy, and tween the two countries is one which English- the most systematic artfulness of any lies ever who has not been there for a few years past It is our task to hasten this great day of vic- men need not be ashamed to own that they fabricated against an innocent man. for the director who would deny his child a irritation, the thoughts of war with the United a single one of these calumnies believed by any place in any school, or deny any teacher that States would effect Englishmen with feelings mentionable number of the people of this position in any school which his talents claim- of far greater repugnance than the thoughts of country. He holds up his bead, perfectly unnot only is he a traitor to himself and his race, war with any other Power. It does not follow scathed by the arrows of persecution, and his but to those noble minds that have been war- from this that such a war is impossible, any character is purer and brighter in the estimaring for a century against his oppression. more than it follows that family quarrels are tion of three-fourths of the inhabitants of the Though this duty devolves upon each and impossible because good men regard them with Union to day than when he was the admired every one of us, yet it is colored teachers' peculiar exceptional dislike. But it does follow that and beloved commander of our army on its the enterprise recently located in Boston, the they may be in advance of the times, and thus disposed to make, greater efforts to avoid a The simple fact is that Grant is an honest Methodist Theological Seminary, in which you ready to meet the progress of the age. They war with America than they would be willing man. So his reputation to-day, after all the must consult their pupils' interest first, their to make in any similar case. Nor is it only a abuse and malignity and villainy that has been quests in which several interests of our church own next, and if it be that their work be sus- matter of feeling with them. There need be encountered, is purer and brighter than ever. pended, their position lost in serving the ad- no hesitation about admitting that the pros- Chicago Post. vancement of progress, they should glory in pect of such a war gives them great and just being a martyr to a glorious cause. With uneasiness. They know of what vast efforts "God o'er head and heart within," let them put the United States are capable, and they know their whole energy in the work and make that that in a struggle between them and Great place for themselves for which their talents fit Britain neither nation would be likely to give them. Lose position, friends, if need be. If in so long as they had any power of continu-"They know further, that in such a struggle

tion of her honor, and much to lose besides mere credit. She is far more vulnerable than the United States. Her territories are more scattered; her commerce is greater; she has not the same reserve of men who are soldiers by habit and instinct before they are made so by by training; she has burdens of debt and pauperism which a new country is either free from or far more able to bear; she has relations with European Powers which may be complicated at any moment by the existence of an outstanding quarrel with America. It would be idle to deny or overlook this aspect of the Alabama question. If it is any satisfaction to the American people to know that the present state of our relations with them is a cause of genuine anx iety in this country, and that if the differences between us could once be reduced to a mere rooms there, being allowed the liberty of the | question of money, we should be careless of any jail and the privilege of going to the post. award that settled them, they may enjoy that office. The other prisoners there are about to satisfaction to the full. We hate the notion of be transferred to Pittsfield; but this gentle- a war with the United States; we know how man is of the opinion that the authorities can- serious a danger it might be to us; we know not legally remove him without his giving his that the feelings now cherished toward us by consent to the change. He is as tenacious of the mass of the American people may easily be his rights as a young man in Kentucky who fanned into overt hostility; we desire to do haired, long-heeled, thick-lipped semi-barbawas convicted of creating a disturbance in a anything we can in honor and fairness to lay rians to sit in the halls of Congress and enact neighbor's house, and sentenced to thirty days' those feelings to rest. Surely it will argue laws to govern thirty millions of intelligent imprisonment. As the jail in the county great mismanagement if with this temper exist- Caucassians."-Joliette Signal, (Copperhead.) where the conviction took place had burned ing on our side, and with the real desire to be where the conviction took place had burned down, the judge gave the culprit his choice in good friends with England, which we believe to Nasby make a note on't. But will the indigthe selection of one of two jails in adjoining be largely felt in America, existing on the other nant Signal man tell us how many of the counties. "I don't care where you put me," side, it should be found impossible to bring the "thirty millions"-especially that portion of said the young man, "so long as they have difference between the two nations to a peaceful them who vote the Democratic ticket-are as

THE COLORED LABOR CONVENTION .- The col- zation of the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1862 ored labor convention at Washington last week until January, 1871, the full amount of internal was decidedly more respectable in its personal, revenue collected has been one thousand four and sensible in its utterances, than a majority hundred and eighty-two millions of dollars, of similar gatherings managed by white folks. being an average annual collection of about took grounds on the relations of capital and two hundred millions of dollars. Of this sum born?" said a persistent Yankee to a five labor congress, repudiating their platform as stamps. One-sixth of the total amount, or 1810, at five o'clock in the afternoon; physiand citizenship are a flood-tide in their lives, of which it would be well to take advantage.

"What help you give us in the next five years, while the dullest negro is roused to a new ambition," says one of themsevies, "will send us further on our way than any urging or send us further or our way than any urging or send us further or our way than any urging or send us further or our way than any urging or send us further or our way than any urging or send us further or our way are spirits, tobacco, and incomes over \$2,000. It was a frame or brick house, dew ye?"

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tising square in this paper.

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This illustrious gentleman has recently gone completely out of his way to make what the New Orleans Times calls some "startling prepositions." One of them is that "negro labor burgh Gazette. Among the opponents is a It is, perhaps, unnecessary to remark that cannot be made productive in the tropics withcolored teacher, who maintains that separate General Butler was once in command at New out the coercion of slavery." The propositions prejudice, which is disappearing, by forcing their presence in the schools attended by white their presence in the schools attended by white their presence in the schools attended by white the truth. Mr. Schurz, following in the wake worked himself into the belief that it has verily St. Michael's is the same of a pretty little occurred. The deplorable ignorance of the village not hundreds of miles north of New | "history of the West Indies," (so many versions Orleans, on the Mississippi, which in war days of which have been published in England in was limited to a convent of the Sacred Heart, the present generation,) which this "startling that formed a favorite school for the daugh- proposition" betrays, is only equalled by its

> of the place, and St. Michael's was rebel from Jamaica, are populated principally by descendrim to core. Mother Shannon was the Abbess ants of the African race. Since the abolition of the convent and the Superior of the School. of slavery, in 1836 and 1838, there has been a She and her "daughters in religion" certainly steady onward march of improvement in their shared the anti-Yankee sentiment which so | condition and a four-sided advance in civilizasadly strove to rain them and us in common tion. It is true that an enormous falling off chase; but, holding old-time notions of wo in the staple crops (sugar, rum, and molasses) men's sphere in political broils, they were not followed immediately on the heels of emanciloud in the utterance of their thoughts. This pation, but this was from the extensive withdid not keep famine from the convent door, drawal of British capital, and the consequent however, there came a day when the store- abandonment of the cultivation of the estates. house was barren as a Southern field trodden and not from the laziness or incompetency of the late slaves. A few years of struggling, in A loud knocking resounded at the gate, and which the freed people cultivated sweet potaa messenger appeared, startled and breathless. toes, yams, eddoes, bananas, peanuts, arrow-A deputation from Donaldsonville, a dozen root, tous les mois, bread-nut, bread-fruit, and miles northward on the river, from the house of other of the innumerable tropical vegetables the Sisters of Charity, waited to know if Mere and fruit, while the estates were falling gradhannon would receive the Sisters and their ually into the hands of resident proprietors, thirty orphan girls, whose asylum had suc- and the prospect began to brighten, when sudcumbed to the fortunes of war, and who were denly they were dimmed by the abolition of the houseless and hungry at Ponaldsonville. sugar protection duty by the British Parlia-Mother Shannon is a brave woman, but she ment, and slave grown sugar was admitted into bleached a little. The nuns were astonished at | England in competition with the free grown the newly discovered distress, and for the mo- sugar of the colonies. A season of depression, ent thought only of a miracle.
>
> "Mon Dieu," cried Mother Shannon, "it is and again the "lazy oleaginous black, who impossible! We have no food; New Orleans lived and revelled in his savage independence, is under Gen. Butler, and communication with | basking in the sunshine, or else waiting with the city, so far as the supplies are concerned, gaping mouth for the falling of the luscious mango, or the more nutritious bread fruit," was But she could not send the refusal. The blamed and abused for what he had no more to

> possessed the wealth, and whose sagacity and experience taught them that the vaticinations ness of nearly every island is vastly increased. A faithful colored man was the deputation who bore this document to Beast Butler. The mensely increased; institutions formerly supored men are everywhere connected and asso "Madam-I am sincerely sorry you and clated. They possess as much intelligence, of color in itself is execrated more among the The supplies sent were found to be just educated and eulightened Europeans than any

President Grant.

It is not often that a public man so successwar, had reason to know what a strange kind fully overrides detraction and calumny as General Grant has done. Ever since his election he has encountered more malicious slauders than any public officer in our history. The libels that have been hurled at his charac ter have been of the very worst sort possbilesuch as charges of venality and fraud-charges that have been woven with the most consummate skill into a web of fiction, bearing all the vari-similitude that art could give it. Grant

THE St. Louis Democrat remonstrates cogently with those "Liberal Republicans whom it helped to elect to the Legislature, and who have voted in caucus, and in the two houses to make Frank Blair a Senator. Its article has the pregnant title, "Who is responsible?" That is a rash question to be asked from that

The Democrat led off in the revolt from the Republican party. Being the only Republican daily generally read throughout Missouri, it was able to carry a large portion of the party with it. Under its prompting, "Liberal" Re-Democrats voted for "Liberal" Republicans. The coalition swept the State. Thereupon, the Democrat perceived, what everyone else had seen before, that the victory enured to the sole benefit of the Democratic party, and attempted to whistle back those whom it had led into the Democratic camp. It was too late. Victors in a common struggle seldom dissolve partnership in the very hour of triumph. Twelve or fifteen " Liberal " Republicans in either house had gone too far ever to be recalled; and they have made Blair Senator, and probably made their bed henceforth with their allies in the late canvass. The Democrat has sacrificed itself to a causeless spleen against Gov. Mc-

"Five negroes in Congress! Five kinky-

that those "five negroes" are intellectually Ir is stated officially that since the organicommercially more valuable than snow images."-Chicago Journal.